

# A FRIGHTFUL COLLISION.

## Two Trains Meet at High Speed on a Colorado Mountain Curve.

### FIRE FOLLOWED THE CRASH.

#### Passengers Pinned Under the Wreck and Burned to Death—Many Bodies Disfigured Beyond Recognition—The Freight Supposed to Have Been "Stealing a Station" From a Passenger Train.

DENVER, Col. (Special).—Passenger train 1 of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, which had left Denver for Salt Lake City, and an eastbound stock train of the Colorado Midland, collided on the Rio Grande Junction track a mile and a half west of New Castle at 12.15 a. m. Both trains were wrecked, eighteen persons were killed, and many others were hurt.

The identified dead are: O. S. Ostrander, engineer, freight train; R. S. Hallan, fireman, freight train; Robert Holland, fireman, passenger train; James F. Keenan, postal clerk; Charles Leeper, Clarion, Penn.; Alexander Hartman, Heuser, Ill.; two Hartman children; six unidentified persons burned in the wreck.

The seriously injured are: William Gordon, passenger engineer; the Rev. Alexander Hartman, Heuser, Ill.; J. H. Standley, Idaho; Miss Pearl Corneil, Atsel, Oregon; Thomas Nash, Moab, Utah.

Ten other passengers received burns, scratches, and scalds, but none severe enough to interfere with their continuing their journeys.

The passenger train left New Castle west bound just an hour late and the freight was supposed to be on a siding six miles west of New Castle. It is believed that the crew of the freight train endeavored to "steal a station," but the freight train had run ten minutes over the allotted time when the collision occurred. Conductor F. E. Burbank of the freight train was arrested. He refuses to talk.

Both trains were running at full speed when the collision occurred, the locomotives telescoping with a tremendous crash and the passenger locomotive exploding immediately after striking.

A Pfinsch gas cylinder under one of the coaches is supposed to have exploded, igniting the wreck and causing the injured passengers could be rescued the cars were a mass of flames. The flames spread so rapidly that little work in rescuing the passengers who were pinned down could be done. One man, shouting for aid, was rescued, but the rescuers were driven back by flames before they could be extricated, and he died before the rescuers could reach him.

W. F. Mannix of Victor broke open a window in the smoking car, but only to admit the flames. He made his escape through a window on the opposite side. Miss Corneil was pulled partly out of a window with her hip dislocated, and she was rescued just in time to escape cremation.

The Rev. J. H. Standley was dragged out of a rear coach, but his wife and family perished in the flames. The two express messengers chopped their way through the side of the car and escaped practically uninjured.

Four in the front coaches escaped. The sides of the car plained down the passengers, and they perished in the flames before they could be rescued. No mail and but little baggage was saved.

As in all similar accidents the locomotive men are first to lose their lives. Engineer Ostrander went down with his hands on the lever. Robert Holland, fireman on the passenger, was so badly hurt that he died five o'clock. Engineer Gordon of the passenger train was fatally hurt. He was thrown over a barb wire fence by the force of the collision.

Neighboring ranch houses received the injured. The ranchmen did what they could to help. At least two cars of stock were wrecked, and the road was strewn with bodies of dead animals.

Physicians were taken to the wreck from New Castle and from Glenwood Springs, and early in the day the injured were taken to the hospital at Salt Lake City.

Charles Leeper, one of the victims, was one of the most conspicuous men of Clarion County, Pennsylvania. Fifty years ago he walked into a Clarion a poor boy. He died worth \$200,000.

### CHINESE BICYCLIST.

#### A Michigan Laundry Man Beat White Wheelmen at a Carnival.

Foo Lee, a Chinese laundry man, of Niles, Mich., is the first of his countrymen to win a "bike" race in the United States.

Some months ago he was persuaded to buy a bicycle, and in a few weeks was able to ride as well as any one. He accompanied American boys on long spins, and surprised them by making good his boasts to show them a new way. At a carnival of sports held in Niles he entered in one of the events, and the announcement of his entry brought an immense crowd. In the race he was entered some fast riders, but they were not "in" with the Chinaman. He won handsily.

Sporting men are trying to induce Foo Lee to give up the laundry business and devote himself to racing.

### A NATURALIZATION SCHOOL.

#### Established in Pottsville, Penn., to Help Foreigners.

Among forty applicants for citizenship at Pottsville, Penn., was a man who stepped forward with an air of confidence when called up for examination by the court.

"Did you ever attend a school in this country?" asked Judge Bechtel.

"Yes, sir."

"What school?"

"The naturalization school."

It was brought out that there was a school in Pottsville where foreigners were coached in the easiest methods of securing naturalization papers.

### Irrigation of Arid Lands.

It is expected that work will be resumed in sixty days on the great Rio Verde irrigation enterprise, which is to reclaim 200,000 acres of the finest land in the Salt River Valley of Arizona. Of the 150 miles of canals that will constitute the Rio Verde irrigation system, twenty-two have been dug, and a large amount of the work, costing altogether \$200,000, has been done.

### Saratoga's Floral Fete.

Over 100,000 visitors witnessed the annual fete of the Saratoga (N. Y.) Floral Association. The procession and battle of flowers were particularly attractive. In the evening 150 children danced the figure "The Beam of the Roses." A ball closed the festival.

### New York Bankers Assign.

James R. Willard, Elmer Dwigings and Jay Dwigings, who compose the firm of J. R. Willard & Co., bankers and brokers, with offices in New York City, Buffalo, Washington, Philadelphia and Montreal, assigned. It is estimated that their liabilities will reach \$1,600,000.

### A Farmer Who Has Prospered.

John Sealar, a Nebraska farmer, who went into debt for eighty acres of land, has raised enough wheat on it this year to clear the debt.

# THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Government employes are warned that they will be dismissed for insubordination if they seek to retain their places by injunctions.

The full text of the Japanese Government's acceptance of Hawaii's proposal to arbitrate differences was delivered to Secretary Sherman by the Secretary of the Japanese Legation.

The Government, through the Marine Hospital service, is taking every possible precaution against the spread of yellow fever from Ocean Springs, Miss.

Domestic.

### RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.
Balt.	30	33	708 Chicago	53	453
Boston	32	35	701 Brooklyn	52	444
N. Y.	40	32	652 Philad'a.	51	436
Cincinnati	48	37	675 Pittsb'g	49	43
Cleveland	57	39	491 Louisville	68	419
Wash'n.	33	61	465 St. Louis	27	89

The mercury in the Weather Bureau, New York City, broke all records for the summer, ninety-one degrees being recorded. Many cases of prostration by the heat were reported.

The murder of James C. Pitts, the aged resident of Summit, N. J., who was killed, mysteriously, in the kitchen of his home, is being investigated by the authorities, who have offered a reward of \$250 for the arrest of the murderers.

In New York City the Bank of Commerce gave an A. D. T. messenger draft of the face value of \$30,000 for collection. The boy disappeared after collecting \$1500.

Although it was announced that there are three cases of yellow fever at Biloxi, Miss., it is believed the authorities have the contagion under control.

Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, asked for and received the resignation of General Frank Reeder as Secretary of the Commonwealth. This is thought to be the beginning of an onslaught by the Government upon the outposts belonging to the Quaker faction.

At the coroner's inquest and autopsy held on the body of Mary Kistler, aged seventeen, who died at Allentown, Penn., it was revealed that she sulkily ate poison in the presence of several people.

Policeman J. B. Taylor was dismissed from the New York City force. An anonymous letter informed the Police Commissioners that Taylor, when a youth, had been convicted of theft. He was a good officer.

George Alken, twenty-four years old, was dared to climb up and take hold of a ratchet upon a body of light pole at Hudson, N. Y. Alken went up the pole. He took hold of the ratchet with both hands and immediately fell dead.

The Prohibition State Convention in Syracuse, N. Y., nominated Francis E. Baldwin, of Elmira, for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Horace S. Perry, who killed Bely Lanier, was hanged in Decatur, Ga. His last words were: "I die in defense of my wife."

Benjamin Andrews, President of Brown University, refused to withdraw his resignation.

In the Lutegert trial in Chicago a sensation was caused by the introduction as evidence of the prisoner's stained and rusty knife, and by the identification of some of Mrs. Lutegert's clothing. Expert testimony was introduced as to the nature of the matter found in the potash vat, and the defense asserted that it favors the accused.

R. B. Aokert, the oldest conductor of the Wabash Railway, is dead from injuries received by falling from his train at Moberly, Mo. He was over seventy years of age and had been a conductor since 1855.

The Zunis in New Mexico are torturing old women for witchcraft, and troops have been ordered to arrest Chief Siquo. The Indians are armed, and trouble is expected.

Colonel Isaac W. Avery, at one time editor of the Atlanta Constitution, the former Minister of Mexico and the South American Republics for the Cotton States and International Exposition, of 1895, fell from the porch of his residence in Kirkwood, a suburb of Atlanta, Ga. He died next day from the effects of the fall.

Gold from the Michipicoten district, in Michigan, examined at McGill University, has shown as much as \$241.60 a ton.

The President arrived in Somerset, Penn., on a visit to his brother, Abner McKinley.

Wives of striking miners drove away deputy sheriffs who tried to evict families from their homes in Pennsylvania, and the Pittsburgh district chose delegates to the Columbus Convention who will vote to accept the compromise settlement of the strike.

President Andrews is to sever his association with the Brown University, Providence, R. I. That decision was arrived at during a conference between Dr. Andrews and six members of the Executive Committee of the university.

Dr. I. D. Bloom, house surgeon of the Charity Hospital, New Orleans, La., received a letter from Saratoga from Mrs. D. A. Milliken, widow of the late Richard Milliken, in which she announced her purpose to erect and endow a large hospital for children to be an annex to the New Orleans Charity Hospital and controlled by it.

Ulrich Coppeux, Superintendent of the Hester plantation in Louisiana, died from the effects of wounds inflicted by Willis Miller, a colored employe. Miller was endeavoring to persuade the other colored hands to strike and leave the place. Coppeux ordered him off the plantation, when Miller fired five bullets, killing the superintendent.

A number of soldiers of the State Guard returning from practice at Creedmoor destroyed a flower garden at Queens, Long Island. The proprietors and several villagers attacked them, but were severely beaten by the soldiers.

Mrs. Mary Stuart, aged thirty-five, and her daughter Mary, aged thirteen, colored, were burned to death in their beds at their home, Jamaica Plain, Mass. The firemen made heroic efforts to reach the upper stories, but were driven back by the intense heat.

Abraham Dorfmann, a burglar, was shot and killed by Roundsman Gaughan, while driving off with a load of stolen clothing, in Brooklyn.

Several large New England manufacturing establishments will begin work on full time, including the Amoskeag Mills, of Manchester, N. H., employing 8000 men.

The Agricultural Commissioners report shows that sixty-seven per cent. of Kentucky's 11,000,000 bushel crop of wheat is still in the hands of the farmers of the State.

Siskiyou County, California, is the latest to come forward with a big gold strike. A large body of ore assaying \$130 a ton has been struck in the Schroeder Mine near Yreka. Since the mill was destroyed by fire two years ago the owner has been running drifts endeavoring to strike the vein, which failed at the 1000-foot level. This is one of the richest strikes ever made in Siskiyou County.

The cornerstone for a new Royal Arcanum building was laid in Brooklyn.

Forrest H. Parker, Jr., son of the President of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, and his young wife were drowned in Chain Lake, in the Adirondacks, on the estate of the elder Mr. Parker.

Charles M. Charnley, a church elder in Chicago, fled under a charge of embezzling \$100,000, part of which were poor funds and part money belonging to the Presbyterian Educational Society.

Foreign.

Advices from Simla, India, are that the Atridis are dispersing and are evacuating the Samana territory and the Khyber Pass, being forced out through lack of supplies.

# STRIKERS SHOT DOWN.

## Coal Miners Killed by Deputies in a Bloody Affair at Lattimer, Penn.

### THE MILITIA WAS ORDERED OUT.

#### The Marchers Refused to Disperse When the Riot Act Was Read to Them—The Sheriff Thought He Was in Danger and Ordered His Deputies to Fire—Deadly Volley Followed the Order.

HAZLETON, Penn. (Special).—Twenty-two strikers were killed, thirty-six seriously wounded and nearly forty more or less injured near here Friday by deputy sheriffs, under command of Sheriff Martin. The entire region is wildly excited over the affair, and there was every indication that the deputies would be assailed by friends of the dead and wounded.

Hazleton is in a turmoil. The streets are crowded with citizens of all classes, and are all talking of what they consider a terrible outrage. An indignation meeting was held, at which resolutions were passed denouncing the shooting of the miners, protesting against the sending of troops, on the ground that they are not needed, and demanding the prosecution of the Sheriff and his deputies. The citizens also ask that the deputy sheriffs concerned in the affair be discharged from all authority and dismissed. They say the local police force is quite competent to take care of the strikers if any disturbance occurs.

Sheriff Martin, in giving his explanation of the shooting, said: "I fully realized that the foreigners were a desperate lot and valued life at a very small figure. I also saw that parleying with such a scoundrel and disarmed. They are a lawless set of men, and they were too excited to listen to reason, and that myself and deputies would be killed if we were not rescued or if we did not defend ourselves. I then called upon the deputies to defend themselves and shoot if they must to protect their lives or to protect the property that they had been sent to guard from being demolished."

"The next second there were a few scattered shots fired into the infuriated foreigners, and a moment later the entire force of deputies discharged a solid volley into the crowd. I hated to give the command to shoot, and was awful sorry that I was there to do my duty, but I was there to do my duty, and I did it as best I knew how and as my conscience dictated, as the strikers were violating the laws of the Commonwealth and flatly refused to obey the proclamation that I read to them."

The shooting of the miners occurred about four o'clock in the afternoon, near the village of Lattimer, a small mining town about five miles from Hazleton. A body of strikers, numbering about 250 met early in the afternoon at the Harleigh and Cranberry mines, not far from Lattimer, and, after informal meeting, resolved to march to Lattimer to induce the men to join their ranks. This has been their mode of procedure during the three weeks of the strike.

The men started about half-past two o'clock for Lattimer. They were not armed in any way, all revolvers and knives having been discarded several days ago, by order of their leaders. There was not even a club among them, every precaution having been taken to prevent violence and bloodshed. They were marching in a single file, and the Lattimer breaker they found their path blocked by Sheriff Martin and ninety of his deputies.

The strikers were marching along in orderly array, with no shouting and making no disturbance whatever. The Sheriff ordered them to stop. They obeyed his command and halted, still in orderly array and about a hundred yards from the village.

"You must stop marching and disperse," he said. "This is contrary to the law, and you are creating a disturbance. You must go back. I won't let you go on to the colliery."

The leaders expostulated with the Sheriff. Finding that this would have no effect, Sheriff Martin read the riot act, and proceeded to do so. Most of the strikers did not understand this, for few of them can speak English, and, thinking it was some sort of warrant for their arrest, they crowded around him.

The Sheriff, however, seemed to think he was in danger, and he pushed his way out from them, and he proceeded to do so. Most of the strikers did not understand this, for few of them can speak English, and, thinking it was some sort of warrant for their arrest, they crowded around him.

The Sheriff, however, seemed to think he was in danger, and he pushed his way out from them, and he proceeded to do so. Most of the strikers did not understand this, for few of them can speak English, and, thinking it was some sort of warrant for their arrest, they crowded around him.

The Sheriff, however, seemed to think he was in danger, and he pushed his way out from them, and he proceeded to do so. Most of the strikers did not understand this, for few of them can speak English, and, thinking it was some sort of warrant for their arrest, they crowded around him.

The Sheriff, however, seemed to think he was in danger, and he pushed his way out from them, and he proceeded to do so. Most of the strikers did not understand this, for few of them can speak English, and, thinking it was some sort of warrant for their arrest, they crowded around him.

The Sheriff, however, seemed to think he was in danger, and he pushed his way out from them, and he proceeded to do so. Most of the strikers did not understand this, for few of them can speak English, and, thinking it was some sort of warrant for their arrest, they crowded around him.

The Sheriff, however, seemed to think he was in danger, and he pushed his way out from them, and he proceeded to do so. Most of the strikers did not understand this, for few of them can speak English, and, thinking it was some sort of warrant for their arrest, they crowded around him.

The Sheriff, however, seemed to think he was in danger, and he pushed his way out from them, and he proceeded to do so. Most of the strikers did not understand this, for few of them can speak English, and, thinking it was some sort of warrant for their arrest, they crowded around him.

The Sheriff, however, seemed to think he was in danger, and he pushed his way out from them, and he proceeded to do so. Most of the strikers did not understand this, for few of them can speak English, and, thinking it was some sort of warrant for their arrest, they crowded around him.

The Sheriff, however, seemed to think he was in danger, and he pushed his way out from them, and he proceeded to do so. Most of the strikers did not understand this, for few of them can speak English, and, thinking it was some sort of warrant for their arrest, they crowded around him.

The Sheriff, however, seemed to think he was in danger, and he pushed his way out from them, and he proceeded to do so. Most of the strikers did not understand this, for few of them can speak English, and, thinking it was some sort of warrant for their arrest, they crowded around him.

The Sheriff, however, seemed to think he was in danger, and he pushed his way out from them, and he proceeded to do so. Most of the strikers did not understand this, for few of them can speak English, and, thinking it was some sort of warrant for their arrest, they crowded around him.

The Sheriff, however, seemed to think he was in danger, and he pushed his way out from them, and he proceeded to do so. Most of the strikers did not understand this, for few of them can speak English, and, thinking it was some sort of warrant for their arrest, they crowded around him.

The Sheriff, however, seemed to think he was in danger, and he pushed his way out from them, and he proceeded to do so. Most of the strikers did not understand this, for few of them can speak English, and, thinking it was some sort of warrant for their arrest, they crowded around him.

The Sheriff, however, seemed to think he was in danger, and he pushed his way out from them, and he proceeded to do so. Most of the strikers did not understand this, for few of them can speak English, and, thinking it was some sort of warrant for their arrest, they crowded around him.

The Sheriff, however, seemed to think he was in danger, and he pushed his way out from them, and he proceeded to do so. Most of the strikers did not understand this, for few of them can speak English, and, thinking it was some sort of warrant for their arrest, they crowded around him.

The Sheriff, however, seemed to think he was in danger, and he pushed his way out from them, and he proceeded to do so. Most of the strikers did not understand this, for few of them can speak English, and, thinking it was some sort of warrant for their arrest, they crowded around him.

The Sheriff, however, seemed to think he was in danger, and he pushed his way out from them, and he proceeded to do so. Most of the strikers did not understand this, for few of them can speak English, and, thinking it was some sort of warrant for their arrest, they crowded around him.

The Sheriff, however, seemed to think he was in danger, and he pushed his way out from them, and he proceeded to do so. Most of the strikers did not understand this, for few of them can speak English, and, thinking it was some sort of warrant for their arrest, they crowded around him.

The Sheriff, however, seemed to think he was in danger, and he pushed his way out from them, and he proceeded to do so. Most of the strikers did not understand this, for few of them can speak English, and, thinking it was some sort of warrant for their arrest, they crowded around him.

The Sheriff, however, seemed to think he was in danger, and he pushed his way out from them, and he proceeded to do so. Most of the strikers did not understand this, for few of them can speak English, and, thinking it was some sort of warrant for their arrest, they crowded around him.

The Sheriff, however, seemed to think he was in danger, and he pushed his way out from them, and he proceeded to do so. Most of the strikers did not understand this, for few of them can speak English, and, thinking it was some sort of warrant for their arrest, they crowded around him.

The Sheriff, however, seemed to think he was in danger, and he pushed his way out from them, and he proceeded to do so. Most of the strikers did not understand this, for few of them can speak English, and, thinking it was some sort of warrant for their arrest, they crowded around him.

The Sheriff, however, seemed to think he was in danger, and he pushed his way out from them, and he proceeded to do so. Most of the strikers did not understand this, for few of them can speak English, and, thinking it was some sort of warrant for their arrest, they crowded around him.

The Sheriff, however, seemed to think he was in danger, and he pushed his way out from them, and he proceeded to do so. Most of the strikers did not understand this, for few of them can speak English, and, thinking it was some sort of warrant for their arrest, they crowded around him.

The Sheriff, however, seemed to think he was in danger, and he pushed his way out from them, and he proceeded to do so. Most of the strikers did not understand this, for few of them can speak English, and, thinking it was some sort of warrant for their arrest, they crowded around him.

The Sheriff, however, seemed to think he was in danger, and he pushed his way out from them, and he proceeded to do so. Most of the strikers did not understand this, for few of them can speak English, and, thinking it was some sort of warrant for their arrest, they crowded around him.

The Sheriff, however, seemed to think he was in danger, and he pushed his way out from them, and he proceeded to do so. Most of the strikers did not understand this, for few of them can speak English, and, thinking it was some sort of warrant for their arrest, they crowded around him.

The Sheriff, however, seemed to think he was in danger, and he pushed his way out from them, and he proceeded to do so. Most of the strikers did not understand this, for few of them can speak English, and, thinking it was some sort of warrant for their arrest, they crowded around him.

The Sheriff, however, seemed to think he was in danger, and he pushed his way out from them, and he proceeded to do so. Most of the strikers did not understand this, for few of them can speak English, and, thinking it was some sort of warrant for their arrest, they crowded around him.

The Sheriff, however, seemed to think he was in danger, and he pushed his way out from them, and he proceeded to do so. Most of the strikers did not understand this, for few of them can speak English, and, thinking it was some sort of warrant for their arrest, they crowded around him.

The Sheriff, however, seemed to think he was in danger, and he pushed his way out from them, and he proceeded to do so. Most of the strikers did not understand this, for few of them can speak English, and, thinking it was some sort of warrant for their arrest, they crowded around him.

The Sheriff, however, seemed to think he was in danger, and he pushed his way out from them, and he proceeded to do so. Most of the strikers did not understand this, for few of them can speak English, and, thinking it was some sort of warrant for their arrest, they crowded around him.

# TRAIN WRECK IN KANSAS.

## One of the Worst Accidents in the History of the Santa Fe Railroad.

### ENGINES EXPLODE IN A COLLISION

#### W. J. Bryan a Passenger—He Escapes Injury and Ministers to Those Less Fortunate Than Himself—Twelve Fellow Passengers Crushed to Death—Boilers of Three Locomotives Exploded.

EMPORIA, Kan. (Special).—One of the worst wrecks in the history of the Santa Fe Railroad occurred three miles east of here at 7.30 o'clock p. m. Twelve or fifteen persons were killed and as many more badly hurt. Benjamin Walters, of St. Joseph, Mo., a fireman on the west-bound train, is missing. It was feared that nearly all of the seven mail clerks had perished in the disaster.

The identified dead are: James Brennan, engineer, Topeka; N. Hollister, fireman, Topeka; J. F. Souders, Kansas City, express messenger; body almost consumed by fire. William Frisbey, engineer; R. A. Doran; postal clerk; Gonzalez, fireman, west-bound train; unknown tramp; Bragman, Topeka.

The fast mail train going east and the Mexico and California express, west-bound, collided head on. The Mexico and California express was pulled by two locomotives, and when they struck the engine drawing the fast mail, the boilers of all three engines exploded and tore a hole in the ground so deep that the smoking car of the west-bound train went in on top of the three engines and two mail cars, and balanced there without turning over.

The passengers in the smoking car escaped through the windows. The front end of this car was enveloped in a volume of stifling smoke, rushing up from the ground so deep that the rear door was jammed tight in the wreck of the car behind.

The wreck caught fire from the engines, and the cars in the hole and the smoking car were quickly burned to ashes.

In climbing out of the smoking car several men fell through the rifts in the wreck below, and it is impossible to tell whether they escaped or were burned to death.

The westbound train carried seven or eight coaches, and its passengers included many excursionists who had been to hear W. J. Bryan speak at the county fair at Burlingame.

Mr. Bryan himself was on the train, but was riding in the rear Pullman. He states that nothing but a heavy jolt was experienced by the passengers in his coach.

Mr. Bryan was one of the most energetic men in the crowd of rescuers. He helped to carry out the dead and wounded, and gave the greatest attention to their care. One poor fellow who was badly maimed called to Mr. Bryan and said:

"I want to hear you to-day. I am dying now, and want to shake your hand and say God bless you. If you possibly can, Mr. Bryan, get me a drink of water."

Mr. Bryan went into the fast mail car, one end of which was burning, and came out with the drink of water, which he gave to the suffering passenger. He brought out cushions for others of the injured, and was everywhere present to minister to the wants of the suffering.

The engineer of the west-bound train had received orders to meet the fast mail at Emporia and was making up lost time. These two are the fastest trains on the Santa Fe system, and the west-bound train must have been running at a speed of at least forty miles an hour. The east-bound express was going around a slight curve when the collision occurred.

Of the seven or eight cars making up the Mexico and California express, only the mail, baggage and express and smoking cars were destroyed. The coach following the smoker was splintered badly, a dozen passengers on the fast mail, all in one coach. None of them was seriously injured, though. Every seat in the coach was torn from the floor and many floor planks came up with the seats.

John Sweeney was thrown over three seats and through a window, but escaped with only scratches and bruises. The other cars of the fast mail train, a baggage and express, were totally wrecked.

### LEE RETURNS FROM CUBA.

#### The Consul-General Here to See President McKinley.

General Fitzhugh Lee, United States Consul-General to Cuba, arrived at New York from Havana on the Ward Line steamer Segurana. General Lee was accompanied by his son, Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., and by James H. Fishback, formerly of the State Department.

General Lee excused himself from discussing Cuban affairs and his future plans by saying: "Were I not in official harness I would talk freely. As it is, I have nothing to say, beyond the fact that I shall go to West Point to see my son who is a cadet there, and that afterward I shall go to Washington to see the President. My plans for the future depend entirely on the developments of the next few days."

There was no end of the war-sight when I left Havana, and there is a terrible amount of suffering on the island. Business is dead, and there are no prospects of a revival. I have relieved 1400 distressed Americans with the \$50,000 appropriated by the United States Government for the purpose, and have used only \$15,000 of it, leaving me reserving the funds as much as possible for emergencies."

Speaking of the Evangeline Cisneros case, General Lee said: "I visited the young woman in jail and found that she was being well treated. When I saw General Weyer in her behalf he told me he would have pardoned her, but as it is long ago if such a fuss had not been made over her. I feel certain that her name is on the pardon list and that she may be released almost any day."

Mr. Fishback, who accompanied General Lee, said that he went to Cuba on purely private business. The eyes of every one on the island, he said, were now fixed on Washington and Madrid in the hope of relief from the wretched conditions prevailing there.

### England and the Panama Canal.

A special cable despatch to the New York World from Colon announces that a concession to complete the Panama Canal has been granted to England.

### Big Freight Car Contract.

President Ingalls, of the Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio, has contracted for the construction of 2000